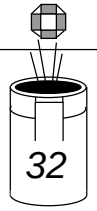

G-010

Customer: R. Gilbert Moore
Payload Mgr: Dr. L. R. Megill
NASA Tech Mgr: Lawrence R. Thomas
Mission: STS-51-B, April 29, 1985

The pioneer GAS satellite sprang into a twenty-month orbit from this payload. The brainchild of a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) engineer, the Northern Utah Satellite (NUSAT) was built as a Weber State College senior class project. Its purpose was to provide a safer and more efficient means for the FAA to calibrate airport radar equipment. The college students assembled NUSAT with components and technical backup from an all-volunteer team from Utah State University, New Mexico State University, the FAA, Goddard Space Flight Center, the U.S. Air Force, and more than 26 private corporations. Because NUSAT was the first-of-a-kind, as well as an example of extraordinary cooperation between education, industry, and government, the NUSAT structural test prototype became part of the Smithsonian Institution's permanent collection in October 1987.

The first satellites ejected from GAS containers— the Northern Utah Satellite (NUSAT) and the Global Low Orbiting Message Relay (GLOMR)— took to space on STS-51-B.

G-308

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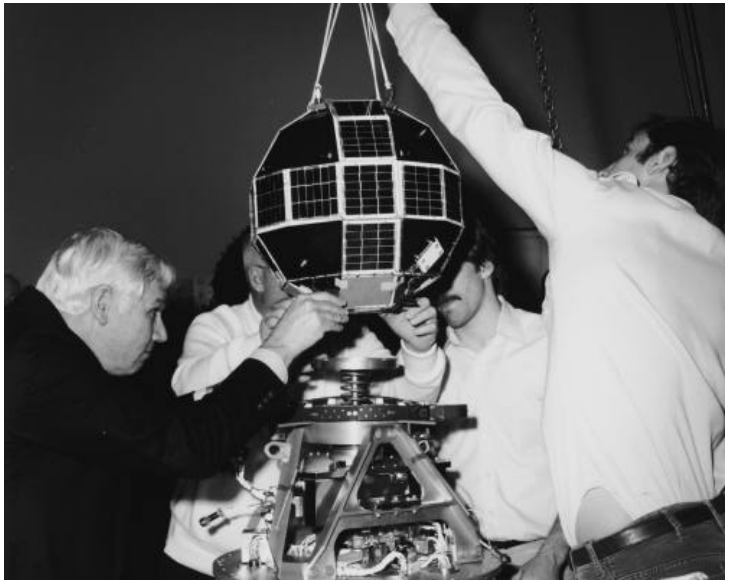
Customer:	Department of Defense Space Test Program; Colonel William F. Fratzke
Payload Mgr:	Dr. George Sebestyen
NASA Tech Mgr:	Lawrence R. Thomas
Mission:	STS-51-B, April 29, 1985

Working like an electronic mail system, the Global Low Orbiting Message Relay (GLOMR) satellite was planned to pick up digital data streams from ground users, store the data, and deliver the messages in these data streams to customers' computer terminals upon command. Built by Defense Systems, Inc. of McLean, Virginia, GLOMR was designed to remain in orbit about one year. Unfortunately, because of a malfunction in the Motorized Door Assembly, GLOMR was not deployed on this mission.



(L to R foreground) Marshall Levy and Richard Hoffman lowered the GLOMR satellite onto the ejection system.